# SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1851. NUMBER 1.

SOUTHERN STANDARD
IS ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY
CHAPMAN & SMITH,
**At three dollars per annum, in advance.**

Advertisements—First insertion (ten lines or less) $1,00; for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the copy furnished, or else it will be published until forbid and charged as above.

All articles of a personal character will be charged double the above rates—*cash in advance when admitted.*

Political circulars or public addresses for the benefit of individuals will be charged as advertisements.

On yearly advertisements, a liberal discount will be made. The privilege of yearly advertisers will be limited to their own immediate business; advertisements sent in by them embracing other matter, will be charged for by the square.

☞ Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid to insure attention.

## The Expenditures.

We published on Monday last a statement of the appropriations by Congress at the last session—amounting to about forty-two millions and a half.—We have been looking over the appropriation bills to see in what manner this enormous sum was distributed or divided between the two great sections of the Union. We know that such an inquiry is factious, and perhaps rather treasonable. For even if it should appear that the North gets the money, it is well known that it is voted away for national objects, and that the North is much the most national section of the two. We thought, however, that as the Presidential election was soon to come on, it would be well, for the sake of the large assortment of candidates now on hand, and their friends, to have an eye to this part of the national policy, so that they could vote understandingly and skillfully.

Of the total sum expended, about eleven millions is local—or devoted to various national purposes in the several States, or for the use of the several States and territories. Of this sum the South gets about three millions—the North the balance. These appropriations are for docks, harbors, new light-houses, custom-houses, hospitals, magazines, forts, surveys, mints, roads, salaries, &c., and include the annual instalment, with interest, due under the treaty with Mexico, which we place to the account of the North, as she gets all the territory, and more too.

For the support of the army the appropriation is $8,396,560. The army is recruited chiefly from the Northern cities, and is remarkable that only one-fourth of those who apply to enlist are accepted, the others being rejected for infirmity of constitution, and other disabilities. The provisions and clothing are produced and fabricated chiefly at the North. And as the principal service of the army now. is the protection of the frontier from Indians, and the great portion of the frontier and territories now belong to the North, it is safe to assume that four-fifths of the military expenditure belongs to the North.

The navy appropriation is $9,535,602. We have six navy yards for the construction of public vessels—located at Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Kittery—two-thirds of them at the North. The iron and cordage are manufactured chiefly there—a portion of the timber, hemp, tar, and rosin, being produced at the South. The seamen are enlisted at the North. We may, therefore, put down about four-fifths of the naval expenditures to that section.

The Indian appropriations amount to $2,355,921, which, as the North has now nearly all the new territories, may be charged to her.

Here are three items—the war, navy and Indian appropriations, amounting to more than twenty millions of dollars, which added to the local expenditures makes about thirty-one millions—of which about twenty-four millions are chargeable to the North.

The expenditures are made chiefly on the frontiers, and one of the consequences of giving up the new territories to the North, is the relinquishment to her of the expenditures. The appropriations at the last session of Congress for California alone amount to more than seven hundred thousand dollars.

The expenditure now is about fifty millions annually. Of this the South will get about ten millions—one fifth. Her white population is about one third of all the Union—her property about one half. Her proportion of the expenditure ought to be, on the basis of population and property, about twenty-one millions.—A permanent expenditure of fifty millions is equivalent to the appropriation of a thousand millions of private property to the use of the Federal Government, since fifty millions is equal, and more than equal, to the annual income of that much property. Of this property about two-fifths is taken from the South, and she receives only one fifth of the expenditure. Thus ten millions are taken annually, equal to a principal of two hundred millions from the South to encourage the industry, enterprize, and capital of the North, and by taking from one and giving to the other, creating a difference of four hundred millions in favor of the favored section. Such is the premium offered to population, enterprise, capital and ambition to desert one section for the other.

The evils of taxation threatened by British power before the revolution, and which made the revolution, were trivial in comparison with this. And what is the remedy! Representation! Where one section is [illegible]graphical, social, and political dif[illegible]er, what is represention worth for [illegible]rotection, unless it be equal in [illegible]nist! What is the power of a [illegible]inority! The power of talking [illegible] even that.

[illegible]t the expenditure here at the seat [illegible] in the South, and ought to be [illegible]nt. But this is no longer central [illegible]as originally. This city is practi[illegible]orth as the South. The popula[illegible] this expenditure, has no vote to [illegible] of the South. The commodities [illegible] more manufacturing and commer[illegible]al, and came therefore, more from [illegible]uth. The office-holders are equally [illegible] well as the South, and destined in [illegible]more from the North than the South, [illegible] the residue, if any, of their salaries to [illegible] our diplomatic corps abroad will be, [illegible]more from the North than South. [illegible]at all this is invidious—is sectional. [illegible]ve the votes, to appropriate lands [illegible] section. It is factious and section[illegible] fact and show the consequences.

[illegible] that the imposition of a permanent [illegible]e appropriation of as much private [illegible]rnment as that tax is the income of. [illegible]ions annually is therefore equivalent [illegible]on of a hundred millions of private [illegible]North henceforth controls the Gov[illegible]Government unrestrained in the tax[illegible]g power! With the power thus of appropriating property by a vote, does any man of sense believe that it will not be exercised at the expense of a minority odious for its institutions! Will not fanaticism take unto itself ambition, avarice, idleness, agrarianism, socialism, voluptuousness and vanity—seven other devils—and will not the last state of this Government be worse than the first?

We hear men assert the utility of party divisions as conservative of free government, and yet denounce sectional divisions. What is the difference! So far as one is salutary, so is the other. It has been the safety, the glory of our system, that it was divided into States and sections. It has been its peculiar good that it was divided into North and South—and about equally divided. We owe to that very division, as the history of the county shows, almost all that now remains of the Constitution. The moment that Congress, at the late session, prostrated the power of one section, it inflicted a calamity greater, infinitely greater, than the extinction of one of the great national parties; leaving the other without criticism and without restraint. For a predominant section is more intolerant, proscriptive, aggressive, and destructive, than a party—because the rulers and the ruled are more distinctly divided in position, or interest, and in sentiment, and afford greater facility for the operation of tyranny.

The late acts of Congress were the work of one sectional party to destroy the other, and the very conception, the announcement of such a scheme as the "adjustment," ought to have admonished every statesman and patriot of the terrible fact, that sectionalism was already overgrown, and of the disastrous consequences of giving it overwhelming and irresistible power, by giving it such a "settlement" as that.

Instead of that, party, political party, was immediately sacrificed to sectional aggression, under pretence of nationality.

The evil is done. It will have to be undone, or it will undo us.—*Southern Press.*

*From the Mississippian.*

## Communication.

The necessity of diversifying the labors of the slave States is apparent from a consideration wholly distinct from those that have been urged. The area of the whole slave States is 727,234 square miles. Assume the present slave population to be 3,5000,000, and that its future increase will be the same rate that has attended it from 1790, when the first census was taken, until this time, and in less than one hundred years, we shall have 56,000,000 of slaves, that is, a slave population of 77 to each superficial square mile. But when we reflect that this calculation embraces the whole area of the slave States, and that a large portion of the surface is irreclaimable swamp, barren sand hills not fit for cultivation, in the whole amounting to probably one fourth, we may reasonably assert, that the child is now born, who will see a slave population equal at least to 85 to the square mile, on an average, for all that portion of the slave States, suited to agriculture. The slave population however will not be equally diffused over the slave States. It is rapidly concentrating on the rice, sugar, and cotton States. By the census of 1840 the States of North Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, contained of slaves 1,527,575. Their entire surface is but 433,802 square miles. The entire slaves of the United States double in a fraction over 22 years. Now let it be supposed that by bringing slaves into the sugar and cotton region, they double in those States in twenty years, we will have in those States at this time 2,291,362. Let it then be supposed that importation into the sugar and cotton States now cease entirely, and also that the period of duplication will be increased to twenty-five years, neither of which suppositions can be realized, and in one hundred years, those States will have a slave population of 36,661,782, or 84 to each square mile. Yet much of this country is swamp, or sand, or hills. The slaves then will be equal at least to one hundred, for each square mile of land suited to cultivation. The population of Massachusetts, with all her manufacturing towns and villages, her cities and small farms, does not equal this. Where then, in one hundred years, shall we find space for our increase of white population and employment for our slaves! Can they be employed in the cultivation of cotton as now!—Can they be employed in agriculture! Must they not be employed in every pursuit, to which their labor can be directed, and must we not commence this division of labor now! Many will say, a hundred years ahead, is too far to look. We will take care of ourselves, and let those who come after us take care of themselves.—Well, be it so. Let us take care of ourselves. If we really do so, we shall do all in our power for posterity. How then can we take care of ourselves! *Only by directing labor from the cultivation of cotton.* In 1835, we produced 1,360,825 bales of cotton, the price was 19 cents per pound, and brought us $103,415,100.—The price being high, we from year to year increased its production. In 1839, the crop was 2,177,835 bales, the price gradually fell from the former rate, viz: 19 cents, to 10 cents, nearly one half, and the produce of the whole was $87,113,600. Thus by increasing our crop 817,000 bales, we lessened our income to the extent $16,301,700. We blindly continued to increase our productions, until we increased the crop to, say 2,500,000 bales and reduced the price to, say 6 cents, which will give 60,000,000 of dollars, by increasing our product 1,140,000 bales beyond the crop of 1835, we reduced our income, or lost 43,400,000 dollars in one year. The cotton statistics show, that from 1835, down to the present day, the larger the crop, the smaller the sum does it produce. If we allow that five bales to the hand, is a full average, it will take 270,000 hands to produce this 1,400,000 bales, and if the hands will average in value $500, it required, and there was an investment of $13,500,000 in hands alone, exclusive of mules, horses, farming tools, &c., which additional investment, by an increase of production, results in an annual loss of $43,400,000 dollars to the cotton planters. Had they thrown this $13,000,000 into the Mississippi instead of investing it in additional labor for cotton fields and thereby kept down the excess of production, they would have secured to themselves $43,400,000 per annum, by the higher price of the reduced quantity.

This makes it manifest beyond doubt that the planting of cotton should not be increased—but it should be greatly reduced. If one third of the labor now directed to cotton raising, should be diverted to other agricultural employments—to the raising of stock, corn, potatoes, turnips, oats, rye, &c., and the making such articles as each planter consumes, and could fabricate for himself, the income from cotton would not be diminished but would greatly increase, whilst the money paid out by the planters would be less by millions of dollars annually. But if we proceed a step beyond this, and purchase from our own merchants all such articles as they can supply, and vest a portion of our capital in manufacturing coarse cotton and woollen goods, leather shoes, and the many other things for which we have all the needful material and means, the benefits arising, will be speedily felt, to an incalculable extent.

All the foregoing is true, if slaves and slave labor were not on the increase. But slaves increase independent of importations, at a greater rate than one hundred per cent, in each five and twenty years. This being the case, if we do not divert their labor from cotton, and immediately engage extensively and actively in other pursuits, the increase of cotton will proceed at the same rate with the increase of slaves. We have seen that by the increase since 1835, we have reduced the sum nearly forty three and one half millions of dollars per annum. Thirteen years more, will give an increase of about fifty per cent. on the present produce, and it is easy to see that ruin and speedy ruin awaits the cotton producer, if he does not appropriate a large part of his capital to other pursuits, and contribute by all the means in his power, to the introduction and prosecution of every branch of industry, to which our soil, our climate, our water power, and our forests invite the enterprising.

Success and eminent success is certain, if we only will it, and proceed to the execution of our purpose with half the zeal and perseverance with which we have prosecuted the cotton planting. Have we not waste land in abundance, suited to the raising of sheep and they supply mutton for our tables and for the market, and wool for our domestic use for the manufacture of junes, linseys and flannels for our use. Have we not land and labor and all the means needful for the raising of corn and oats and also for bermuda and other grasses! These will raise our mules, horses, cattle, hogs and poultry—supplying us abundantly, with beef and hides, bacon, butter, &c. Have we not forest of oak, and streams of water without limit!—These, with the hides of our beeves now almost wholly lost, will furnish our tanneries with all that is needed for the prosecution of that business, and will not our slaves make tanners! and can they not, when supplied with the material, make peg, and other shoes! cannot our slaves make ploughs and harrows, &c. The New England States cannot make and send us brick and framed houses, and therefore we have learned that our slaves can make and lay bricks, and perform the work of house joiners and carpenters. In fact we know that in mechanical pursuits and manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, they are fine laborers.

What is there to encourage us to engage in the manufacturing of coarse cotton and linseys! For the former, and for the choice of the latter, we raise the raw material, and wool we can raise to any extent. We have water power without limit to drive machinery, which may be commanded almost for nothing, when in New England it constitutes one of the heaviest items in starting a manufactory. Where we have not the water power, we have wood in abundance with which to create steam, and also clay and timber with which to erect the buildings. We have the labor needed for their erection, which by being withdrawn from cotton making, benefits the planter, and when all is ready we have slaves with whom if we choose we may carry on the whole business. All then really needed is money with which to purchase the machinery, and I have seen a calculation which may be relied on, from which it appears that the profits of the cotton planters last year, arising from the partial failure of the crops, and the consequent increase of prices, would purchase more machinery than is now in operation in the United States.

These are but a few of the advantages we have.—Yet with them all business has no energy, it languishes, it is almost dead. Our State has been aptly compared to a young man in the flower of his youth, with all his limbs and members in full development, his bones and sinews and muscles in full maturity and well knit, but still feeble, languishing, and slowly dying, because the blood of life was not circulating in his veins to stimulate, invigorate and quicken into action his fine organization. Add blood to his system, he is all life, and vigorous health, happiness and prosperity result from order, harmony, and due proportion of everything needed to make the perfect man. But withdraw or fail to supply it, in due proportion to the wants of his body and no perfection of organization in other respects, avails anything; he is an inert, helpless, suffering and wretched being. What the circulation of blood is to the human body, to give to its faculties and capacities health and vigor, the circulation of money in a community, is, to give life and health to its business. Withdraw money or a circulating medium from a State and you as certainly paralize its business, and end its prosperity, as by withdrawing blood from the human body you will paralize that body, and produce its death.—From the operation of the causes before dwelt upon, and another hereafter to be noticed, the veins and arteries of business, in our State, are collapsed. Money, the life blood of business is withdrawn, an almost absolute paralisis has followed, and unless we create and supply this vital principle we have nothing to hope.—The stomach may digest, the whole alamentary canal may perform with vigor its functions, the lungs and heart may perform theirs, the veins and arteries may be in perfect order; yet if myriad of leeches draw off the blood, as soon as it is made the body will not be nourished. I have called attention to the leading process by which the vital fluid of our commerce and business, has been drawn off, and we have been reduced to our present feeble and languishing condition. I have also indicated in some degree the measure by which these breeches may be removed, the vital fluid of business (money) retained and its volume increased. But in our present feeble and exhausted condition some stimuli must be resorted to, to give activity and efficiency to the vital organs of society. To this subject I will attend in the next number.

A. B.

☞ We extract from the Norfolk, Va., *Southern Argus*, the following article. The facts set forth are well worthy of serious reflection:

Punic Faith.—There is a certain easy-of-faith class of politicians in our country, who, on all occasions, without rhyme or reason, are prating of "Peace" and "Union," and who put themselves to infinite pains to convince the public mind that the miserable compromise of "shreds and patches" will be observed in good faith by the people in the free States. A temporary truce at present prevails in Congress, and from motives of policy, Seward and Co. desist from the agitation of abolition. This is held up, with great jubilation, as a sign that a Treaty of Peace is to be perpetuated, and that, hereafter, everything is to be sunshine and good fellowship. All the extra patriotic professions of Webster and others, are paraded in the newspapers for the purpose of showing the beauties and practical operation of the glorious adjustment.—They attempt to delude the people by presenting them with but one side of the picture, and studiously keep them in ignorance of the number of instances where the North disregards its obligations, and the only portion of the compromise (the fugitive slave law) which was to operate for the benefit of the South, condemned and trampled under foot.

We find in the columns of the Nashville papers, a letter from a gentleman in East Tennessee, giving an account of his unsuccessful attempt to recover fugitive slaves under the new law. It shows how faithfully the officers under the United States Government discharge their duties, and how utterly hopeless it is to expect that the people in the non-slaveholding States will suffer this law to be executed. What course will Mr. Fillmore now pursue towards the officials of Michigan! Will he refer their case, like the one from Boston, to Attorney General Crittenden, and be content with a mamby-pamby opinion from him in justification of their conduct! We give the letter below:

Nashville, Dec. 14th., 1850.

*Messrs Editors:*—Several years ago it was the bad luck of my father, John P. Chester, to loose some negroes by their flight to the free States; by the merest accident he ascertained then that they were in Washington, near Rasin Post-office. Some years ago, he, in connection with myself and another man, attempted an arrest by force, but being overpowered and outdone, the slaves were recaptured and again set at liberty. A short time afterwards, I received a letter from one Mrs. Howland, an arrant abolitionist of the Abby Folsom school, which contained the following extract:

"Rasin, Dec. 21st., 1846.

*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 3rd. inst. I received yesterday, in company with one from Ross Wilkins, United States Judge, who resides in Detroit, both on the same subject, but of entirely different import."

So you see that this pink of kindness, this gem of humanity, and this theoretical and practical abolitionist and amalgamator, was in the habit of receiving letters of the creed and tenor from Ross Wilkins, United States Judge.

A few days after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, I started in pursuit of the same slaves; by great exertion and expense I found them in Washtenaw county, Michigan, ten miles from Ypsilante and 40 miles west of Detroit. I saw them, a friend who was with me saw them, and fifty other circumstances corroborated the fact that they were there. I hastened to Detroit to get my warrant—applied to one Mr. Watson, a commissioner—he declined issuing the writ on account of private engagements in an adjoining county or town, stating to me that if he issued it that he would lose thereby, pecuniarily, and in character, or in other words, that he lived in a free State—that public sentiment was against the law—that it would injure him. He is a lawyer. He with a gentleman by the name of George C. Bates, United States District Attorney, advised me to apply to the United States Judge; and in fact they urged it in such a way that I saw no other course. I finally resolved to do so.

I went to a lawer by the name of Douglass, to employ him to assist me in making out the case. That gentleman had, as he informed me, political aspirations, and any connection with it would injure him.—I asked others, and all were afraid of public sentiment, and declined. I then had to rely upon my own capacity, and execute an affidavit myself I did so—presented it, as I was urged, to the United States Judge. After considerable parley he issued my writ in the presence of the clerk and deputy Marshall. I handed it instantly to that worthy, who peremptorily declined serving it. *His honor* told me to hunt up the principal Marshall. I did so—demanded immediate service. He declined it—said night exposure would kill him—bad no *posse*—dangerous without one—that the free negroes and fugitive slaves would kill us—advised me to go to Ypsilante by the morning train, and he and his *posse* would come by the evening one. I did as I was advised—got to my destination by nine o'clock, a. m. At two p. m., a telegraph dispatch came to abolitionists and negroes that I was at Ypsilante after a number of negroes. They being well organized, sent runners in every direction; run the slaves to Canada, by the way of Gibraltar, before the Marshall could get there by the cars, or any other conveyance—he having to leave Detroit at 7 o'clock, p, m.

Thus you will see the fallibility of the miscalled compromise; the humbuggery of the Fugitive Slave Bill; the duplicity of the North; the rascality of the officials whose duty it is to execute, in good faith, this law.

The man, or rather the villain, from whom I got my warrant, was Ross Wilkins, United States Judge, who correspond with this practical amalgamationist, Mrs. Howland, she being the instrument who perverted us in 1846 from capturing them, and who harbored them for years before that time, and within a short time of this. No man knew where they were save Ross Wilkins and the Marshall, nor did any one know my name except them, for I was known by an assumed one.

As a Southern man, I know my duty. I know the feelings of the people North. I know that they will not execute this law if it be possible to avoid it. No reliance should be put in their protestations; no faith must be had in their declarations. They would poison rather than assist you; assassinate you rather than see you succeed. Of the thousands of negroes who are fugitives only four have been arrested. Hundreds are there in search of their property, and one out of the whole number may succeed.

In conclusion, I would advise those who have property there to capture it by force, rather than expose themselves to the treachery of their officers or people.

Most respectfully,
THOS. R. CHESTER.

Jonesboro', East Tennessee.

## Convention of the State of Mississippi.

*An Act to provide for a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi.*

Whereas, The Legislature of the Congress of the United States, controlled, as it was, at its last session, by a dominant majority, regardless of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States and reflecting the will of a section whose population are hostile in feelings and opposed in principle to a long established and cherished institution of the States of the South, affords alarming evidence of a settled purpose on the part of said majority to destroy said institution and subvert the sovereign power of this and other slaveholding States: and whereas it is becoming and proper that a sovereign State should promptly resort to the most efficient means for the maintainance of it sovereignty and the preservation of its constitutional rights, as a member of the confederacy when assailed, by the exercise of the highest power recognised under our Republican form of Government; the expressed will of the sovereign people:—Threfore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* That an election for Delegates to a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi, shall be held in the several counties thereof, on the 1st Monday and day following in the month of September. in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, that said election shall be held at all the precincts established by law, and shall be managed and conducted by the sheriffs or other proper officers of the counties respectively, in the same manner and according to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the Legislature: And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several sheriffs of the State, at least ninety days before the time appointed for holding said election requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law, and the said sheriffs shall advertise the time and place of holding said election for at least twenty days, by publishing the same in the several newspapers of their respective counties, and by posting notices at, at least four public places in their counties.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That each county shall be represented in said convention by the same number of delegates as such county has of Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the representation of any city or town in any county.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no person not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, who shall not at the time of said election have resided for twelve months previous thereto in the county, and shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years shall be eligible to a seat in the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriff or proper returning officer of each and every county, within twenty days after said election, to make complete returns to the Sec'ry of State of the votes cast for delegates in his county, and the certificate of election of the returning officer of the proper county or of the Secretary of State in favor of any delegate, shall be evidence of his right to a seat in said Convention, subject, if contested, to decision by said Convention in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act shall assemble at the Capital of the State, on the 2d Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and organize themselves into a Convention by the election of a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and the appointment of a suitable number of assistants, and shall proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, to devise and carry into effect the means of redress for the past and obtain certain security for the future, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovreignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded. Said Convention shall adopt such rules and regulations for its government and for the proper transaction of business as they shall think proper.—The officers, members and assistants of said Convention shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law to the officers, members and assistants of the Legislature, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue his warrant on the Treasury therefor, upon the certificate of the President, of the amount due.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in case of any vacancy occurring in said Convention by the death, resignation or removal of any member, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such vacancy to be filled by issuing his writ of election to the sheriff of the proper country, requiring him, on ten days notice, to hold an election according to law, to fill the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the acts of the Convention proposed to be held by this act, before they become binding on this State, shall be submitted to the people at the ballot-box for their approval, at such time, and such manner, as the Convention may determine.

JOHN J. McRAE,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN I. GUION,
*President of the Senate.*

Adproved November 30th, 1850.
JOHN A. QUITMAN.

Cheap Postage.—The bill for the reduction of the rates of Postage is now under discussion in the House of Representatives. Its provisions are as follows:

1. Postage on half ounce letters pre-paid three cents; not pre-paid five cents.
2. Postage on each newspaper of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, transmitted through the mails from the office of publication to any place out of the State where published, one cent; and for any newspaper delivered within the State where published, one half cent; and for every newspaper of larger dimensions than above specified, an additional rate for each additional nineteen hundred square inches, or fractions thereof. Pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, etc., two cents for each copy sent of no greater weight than one ounce, and one cent in addition for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, etc.
3. The directors of the mints to be authorized and required to coin pieces of the value of three cents, to be composed of three parts silver and one part alloy, which shall be a legal tender for all debts due to the Government of the United States, and to individuals, persons and corporations.
4. Provides that the Postmaster General shall provide three cent stamps to the deputy postmasters.
5. One million five hundred thousand dollars appropriated to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Postoffice Department.

Jenny Lind.—It is said that the Swedish nightingale stumped her toe against a loose brick on one of the pavements in Philadelphia not long since, and that an editor who was in her train, immediately picked up the consecrated article, and has been carrying it in his hat ever since! He has been offered $750 for it, but will not think of taking less than $1000.

Lavater used to say, "I will never, either in the morning or evening proceed to my buisness until I have first retired at least for a few moments to a private place and implored God for his assistance and blessing.

## Constitution of the Central Southern Rights Association of Mississippi.

I.—The object of the Association is to unite the several County Associations, and to give concert and effect to their action, in promoting the great purpose of protecting Southern Rights.

II.—The Central Association shall consists of the present members of the Central Hinds County Association, and such other citizens of the State as shall, upon application, be elected members thereof: *Provided*, that the President and Vice Presidents, and Secretaries of the several county societies, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Central Association; and when absent, may act therein by proxies, appointed in writing.

III.—The officers of the Central Association shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, three Corresponding Secretaries, an Executive Committee of six members, a Finance Committee of three members, and a Treasurer, who shall be *ex officio*, a member of the Finance Committee; all of whom, after the first election, shall be chosen for six months, by a plurality of the votes of members present, at the first regular meetings in January and July, but vacancies may be filled, at any time, by the Executive Committee.

IV.—The several officers shall perform the duties usually incident to their respective officers, and such other duties as they may be charged with, by resolutions of the Association.

V.—It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to solicit and collect voluntary contributions for the printing and circulation of documents, &c., and to pay them over to the Treasurer.

VI.—All accounts shall be audited by the Executive Committee, a warrant drawn upon the Treasurer for the amount ascertained to be due, which warrant shall be signed by the President of the Association.

VII.—The Executive Committee, under the direction of the Association, shall select suitable documents for publication and circulation, giving due consideration, in such selection, to the wishes of County Associations.

VIII.—All documents published by the Associations, according to the number of their members.

IX.—The lists of members of the County Associations, shall be recorded by the Recording Secretaries, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

X.—Two regular meetings of this Association shall be held in each month, at such time as may be determined on by resolution; and the presiding officer shall have power to call a meeting of the Association, at his pleasure, and shall be required to make such call, on the request of a majority of the Executive Committee.

XI.—An address shall be delivered at each regular meeting, by such person as may be appointed by the presiding officer, or have been selected by the Association.

XII.—Every member shall sign these articles.

OFFICERS.

*President.*—John A. Quitman.
*Vice Presidents.*—Jno. I. Guion, W. J. Austin, Chas. Dudley.
*Recording Secretaries.*—H. H. Smyth, E. P. Russell.
*Corresponding Secretaries.*—E. Barksdale, A. Hutchinson, C. S. Tarpley, T. J. Wharton.
*Treasurer.*—Richard Griffith.
*Finance Committee.*—D. N. Barrows, C. R. Dickson, James McDonald.
*Executive Committee.*—G. R. Fall, J. C. Napier, C. R. Clifton, Samuel Lemly, G. W. L Smith, J. E. Fitzpatrick.

An Automaton Seamstress.—The New York Sun says that Mr. Allen B. Wilson, of Pittsfield, Mass., has obtained a patent for a machine, by which sewing of all descriptions is executed in a very rapid manner, and in fineness and strength superior to hand work.—The simplicity of the mechanism, its diminutiveness, and the amount of work which it accomplishes, are truly astonishing. A single machine occupies so little space that it can be put inside of a man's hat, and by the turning of a small crank, the instrument will sew *ten times faster* than any seamstress!

The invention can be used for any kind of sewing, fine or coarse, and for embroidery. Every part of a man's dress—coat, vest and pantaloons—button holes excepted—can be made by this machine, also ladies' dresses, shirt bosoms, caps, collars, &c. In fact, there is scarce a single branch of needle work to which this instrument cannot be applied, sewing ten times faster, finer and stronger than by hand.

This is a new invention, and not any of the old plans for mechanical sewing.

"Sir," said a member from Assumption district in the Louisana legislature "I am here, the proud representive of my constituents; I am here from the parish of Assumption, and while I stand upon this floor, I and Assumption are of a piece."

"Yes," said a member opposite, "and you are the d—dest piece of Assumption that was ever heard of.

"He that is born to be a man," says Wieland, in his 'Peregrinus Protus,' neither should nor can be anything nobler, greater, or better than a man. The fact is, that in efforts to soar above our nature we invariably fall below it. Your reformist demigods are merely devils turned inside out.—*Poe.*

United States Statistics.—Value of woolens, cotton, hemp and hempen goods, iron and manufactures, sugar, salt and coal, imported during 1850, $61,835,321; duties $16,980,698. In 1840, the value of such imports was $48,200,750; duties $13,162,751.

Value of imports for 1850, $168,136,318; exports $151,898,720. Domestic produce exported, exclusive of specie, $134,000,232. Foreign merchandise exported, exclusive of specie, $9,475,483.

Average annual expenditure of the government from 1828 to 1841, exclusive of the collection of the revenue, payments on account of the public debt, and trust funds, $26,468,570 73. From 1842 to 1846, $22,987,411 78.

Madeira wine imported in 1850, 203,125 gallons; in 1849, 193,971 gallons. In no previous year since 1843 did the quantity exceed 117,000 gallons, and in 1844 it was only 16,00 gallons. In 1843 the average cost was $2 29 per gallon; in 1850 it was less than 50 cents. Sherry wine imported in 1850, 212,092 gallons; in 1848, 215,935; and in no previous year since 1843 did it exceed 77,000 gallons. The cost in 1843 was $1 38 per gallon; in 1850 it was 56 cents.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Silent and pure, a gentle dew-drop fell,
With gathering moisture in a fragrant dell;
The flower, most grateful for the blessing given,
Sends odorous incense toward the spangled heaven,
But morning comes—the sun's bright rays descend,
And hues prismatic with the dew drop blend;
In beauty—flower, globe, sunlight, all combine
To point beholders to a power divine.
But exhalation rise; the chrystal boon
Has gilded earth, and disappeared ere noon.

Thus a sweet babe, in health and beauty dressed,
Came a rich treasure to affection's breast;
The parents, grateful for the immortal boon,
Sent prayers and praises to "Our Farther's" throne;
A sphere of innocence the blessing crowned,
And hope's bright halo gilds the circle round.
But while friends watch the treasure and rejoice,
An angel whispers, in a still small voice—
"Come hither, child, in love thou first wast given,
Unchanging love now calls thee home to heaven."

THE CHOICE.

Now heed my words, my precious girl!
Affection is the richest pearl,
Nor lightly should be thrown away
On them who cannot love repay:
Beware to whom thou shalt impart
That priceless jewel of the heart!
Care not alone for form or face
Or winning words, or witching grace;
But choose thou one whose honored name
Thou canst be proud to share and claim;
Let it be one of cultured mind,
Of generous thoughts and feelings kind,
Who never sought, nor e'er would seek
To wrong the helpless or the weak,
But ever would employ his best
To shield the friendless and oppressed;
Who proudly treads temptation down
Nor sinks at fortune's darkest frown;
Whose equal soul and mind sedate,
Can stand unmoved each change of fate;
Whose faith is firm, whose honor bright,
Whose love is an immortal light!
Such were the love, and such alone,
That can be worthy of thy own.

☞ It will be perceived that Washington Hunt, the Governor of New York, claimed by the submission party as decidedly friendly to the South and the Fugitive Slave law, relies upon "the sense of propriety" of the Southern people for a modification of that law. In other words, Mr. Hunt relies upon the right of the negro slave to a trial by jury in the State where he is arrested. Of course the submissionists will defend Mr. Hunt and his message, an extract from which we give below:

"It cannot be denied, that the recent act of Congress for giving fuller effect to the provision requiring the return of fugitive slaves, has excited dissatisfaction in many portions of the country, carrying them almost to the extreme of threatening resistance to the law. But all good citizens will recollect that whatever may be their individual feelings or opinions in regard to the policy or propriety of any legislative enactment, it is their plain duty, so long as it remains in force, to sustain the authorities legitimately charged with its execution. Apprehensions have been entertained that, under the hastily considered provisions of the act, passed during a period of unusual agitation, persons of color claiming to be free, and really free, are not allowed those reasonable opportunities, and those customary legal safeguards, necessary to enable them to establish by adequate proof the fact of their freedom. A recent case has shown this belief to be not merely speculative, and that the danger that a freeman, under the summary mode in which that law can be executed, may be hurried into captivity, is not wholly imaginary. We cannot, and we do not believe that the South, any more than the North, aims at, or desires such a result—or will insist on retaining provisions leading to such exciting consequences. We shall rely not only on their sense of propriety and reciprocal justice, but their calm conviction that the law itself, to be permanent must be reasonable, for their uniting, after due reflection, with their brethren of the North, in a kind and dispassionate spirit, in reviewing such clauses as may be found defective or objectionable, and in consenting to such judicious modifications as may command general approval. In the meantime, our people must be left free to examine its provisions and practical operation. Their vital and fundamental right to discuss the merits of this or any other law passed by their representatives, constitutes the very basis of our republican system, and can never be surrendered. Any attempt to restrain it would prove far more dangerous than its freest exercise. But in all such discussions we should divest ourselves of sectional or partizan prejudice, and exercise a spirit of comprehensive patriotism, respecting alike the rights of every portion of our common country."

☞ The following paragraph containing some interesting statistical information in regard to Mobile, we find going the rounds of the papers:

"At Mobile, Ala. there are very extensive facilities for storing and pressing cotton. There are forty-two fire proof brick ware-houses, with a storage capacity of 210,000 bales of cotton, which is nearly half the estimated amount to be received at that point from the present crop. They cover more than forty acres of ground. There are also at the same place twelve cotton presses capable of compressing daily 7000 bales—averaging the season at six months—and they would compress over a million of bales in a season. The wharves in front of the city are in number forty-eight, some capable of receiving as many as 4,000 bales; and it is estimated that 42,000 could be landed at once on the forty-eight wharves."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that the Washington Union has but a few weeks to live. How it discovered the fact is not stated. That same correspondant is not the wisest maker of letters in the world.—*Exchange.*

It would be well for the country if the said correspondent proves correct in his prophecies.

☞ The Arkansas State Senate has passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 21 to 1, approving the course of the delegation in Congress from that State in opposing the compromise measures.

A Good Customer.—England, during the last five years purchased of the Southern States two hundred and one millions, eignt hundred and three thousand, five hundred and ninety-two dollars worth of cotton!

Of the Northern States, England purchased only $19,041 worth of manufactured cotton. In five years France purchased of the Southern States $56,000,000 worth of cotton, and of the Northern States a fraction over $3,000 worth of the cotton fabric.

Many are of opinion, says the Baltimore *Argus*, that the most certain way to eradicate this disease of Northern fanaticism, and to destroy the beast called abolitionism, is for Congress to repeal that law which makes the slave trade with Africa piracy. When the Northeners can again enjoy the privilege of stealing negroes from Africa, and selling them in the Southern States, it is thought that they will then become the strongest advocates both of slavery and the fugitive slave law! They are such devoted philanthropists that they think it highly wrong to permit the poor negroes to be born, to live, and to die, in their native land, without any knowledge of their Creator and his Holy laws, and therefore, desire to steal them away and sell them in civilized lands, where they may enjoy the benefits of civilization and christianity. There is no doubt that the restoration to them of this privilege, will effectually relieve them of their abolition notions, and induce them to enforce the provisions of the fugitive slave law.

Confidence may not be reciprocal, but kindness should be.

Merit is mostly discovered by accident, and rewarded by destiny.

There is but one school for poetry—the Universe; only one schoolmistress—Nature. Hard words have never taught wisdom, nor does truth require them.

When good will goes gadding, he must not be surprised if ill will somtimes meets him on his way.

When a man is unhappy, people are ready to find him faulty, lest they should be forced to pity him.

The world is only rigid for petty and common faults, a rare audacity astonishes it; a splendid misfortune disarms it. It is proper to have the consciousness of having done well, it is the height of vanity to wish to be informed of it.

There are two classes of people that can afford to be modest; those who possess a vast amount of knowledge, and those who have but little.

The comparison of love to fire, holds good in one respect, 'that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished.'

In life's doings their are circuitous paths; and nine times out of ten, when a man seems to be doing one thing, he is doing another.

The vain abhor the vain; but the gentle and unassuming love one another. It is the effect of sympathy with the latter, the want of it with the former.

A fine book resembles a kaleidoscope; you admire the beauty you survey; and, whilst admiring, the author's hand moves, and fresh beauties rise.

"Advice," says Coleridge, "is like snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind."

If you would be pungent, be brief—for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

Burden's dam, at Troy, New York, has broke away, carrying off the covered bridge, and causing the families in the neighborhood to fly for their lives. A boy taking refuge in a furnace was drowned.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st. September was $2[illegible],879.

Truth overcomes falsehood, and [illegible] before perfect frankness.